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GROWTH OF THE NEW YORK STATE CENSUS.

BY J. H. MIDDLETON.

I. Review of New York State Censuses.
1795-1892.

Soon after the founding of the first trading stations in this country, the British government required of the colonial governor some account of the progress of the settlements. In New York several counts of population were taken for various purposes before the Revolution. In the years 1686, 1697, 1698, 1703, 1712, 1714, 1723, 1731, 1737, 1746, 1749, 1756, 1771, 1776, 1782, and 1786, either by estimate or actual enumeration, the number of inhabitants and, in some few cases, other information, were obtained. Besides this a number of historians have made careful estimates of wealth and population based on contemporary records. But these earlier attempts are outside the purpose of this note.

The electoral censuses of 1795, 1801, 1807, 1814, and 1821, were taken in accordance with the requirements of the State constitution of 1777. The first three of these were mere counts of the electors distributed in four property classes.

The census of 1814 was the first to depart from the rule of mere enumeration of electors and procure other social information. In that year there were, all told, thirteen queries dealing with the property qualifications of electors, age, sex, and number of slaves. These added queries were not, however, innovations in census-taking, since in 1810 the Federal Census had collected information concerning sex, age, color, and number of freemen and slaves. This census was certified to by the Secretary of State on Feb. 24, 1815.

The next electoral census, in 1821, was taken by the same authority and in the same manner as that of 1814. The most notable feature was the extension of the inquiries into the new fields of agriculture and domestic and factory manufactures. In the latter subject New York State followed the example of the Federal Census, which had, as early as 1810, obtained some information concerning manufactures. In the case of agriculture, however, the action of the New York State authorities antedated that of the federal authorities by twenty years. The quantity of information gathered, it is true, was meager, consisting only of the number of acres of improved land and the number of neat cattle, horses, and sheep owned; but the mere fact that these items were thought worthy of attention points to the relative importance at that time of agriculture in New York State.

The State census of 1825, taken under the authority of the Constitution of 1821 (Art. I, Sect. 6), also contained an innovation of some importance. Previously no attention had been paid by the census authorities, either federal or State, to the subject of the defective classes, the deaf and dumb, blind, idiots, and lunatics; and, in fact, this line of inquiry was not taken up by the federal authorities until the tenth census in 1880. The queries referred to the age, sex, and economic condition of the defectives. There was also an important addition to the population schedule,—that of marriages, births, and deaths.

The next State census, in 1835, was taken under the same authority as the previous one, and with very little change in scope of inquiries. The only important change was the increase in the number of items relating to factory manufactures, thirty-one queries being added by means of which information concerning the number of factories, value of raw materials used and manufactured, and value of manufactured articles in each of twenty specified industries was collected.

The census of 1845 introduced inquiries concerning trade

and commerce and newspapers and periodicals, and greatly increased the number of queries relating to agriculture, but in other respects was much the same as the previous census.

The census of 1855 was taken under the authority of the Constitution of 1846 (Art. III, Sect. 4), and differed in method from the previous ones to a considerable extent. First the work of preparing the results was done entirely in the office of the Secretary of State. Previously the schedule had been in such form that each enumerator could add the columns of his report, and submit the same to the county clerk, who, in turn, made a summary for the county, and transmitted this summary to the Secretary of State's office, where the result for the State was obtained.

A change, also, in the body of the schedule was of the greatest importance as allowing in fewer queries a greatly extended range of information. This change consisted of entering the name of each person on the schedule and entering only the information concerning that one person opposite his or her name. Until 1855 only the names of heads of families appeared on the enumerator's schedule, the information for the entire family being entered opposite the name of the head of the family. The latter method prevented, of course, all combinations that could not be made by subtraction after the general result had been obtained. It led, also, to an excessive amplification of a single question. For instance, in 1845, when the birthplace of inhabitants was required, eight different columns specified the locality in which the birth might have taken place, whereas in 1855 a single column calling for the place of birth allowed a much wider classification. A diminution in the number of inquiries in 1855 may, therefore, be expected, as is the case.

The censuses of 1865 and 1875 are largely the same as that of 1855, no new subjects of inquiry or amplification of old ones being attempted save in 1865, when a large number of special inquiries concerning soldiers and sailors were inserted. In 1885 and 1895 no census was taken, in 1902 merely a

count, consisting of seven questions on population, being made.

Since the publication of the last State census in 1875, the importance of the subject has been more fully recognized by statesmen and students, and the amount of attention paid to the census cannot be better shown than in the figures for the number of inquiries made by the Federal Census. The following table exhibits the growth of inquiries of the Federal Censuses from 1870 to 1890, and emphasizes the importance of a careful State census to legislators and publicists.

*TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF SCHEDULES AND INQUIRIES EMPLOYED BY THE FEDERAL CENSUS, 1870-1890.

Year.	Schedules of Inquiry.	Number of Inquiries.
1870	5	156
1880	215	13,010
1890	233	13,161

II. Growth of Inquiries.

On account of a radical change in method the year 1855 divides the history of census-taking in New York State into two parts, and for that reason the tables of this section have been divided into two parts. On account of this change the number of inquiries previous to 1855 is not comparable with the number in 1855 or later, since the same amount of information could be obtained by a greatly reduced number of queries.

I. *Population.*—Until 1814 no inquiries were made further than the property qualifications of electors. At that time information was gathered concerning age and sex. The next census in 1821 was the first to branch out beyond queries concerning population. Agriculture and domestic and factory manufactures furnished a further field in which

* Wright and Hunt, "History and Growth of the United States Census," pp. 85-87.

useful information was collected, and the following census in 1825 was further extended to include statistics of defective classes. In 1855, when the reorganization of the census took place, a number of new queries were added, embracing questions concerning literary and benevolent organizations and newspapers, but from that time on no material changes were made in this division. In 1865 a number of special queries relating solely to the participants in the Civil War were added, but all these were dropped ten years later. In 1892 merely a count of the population was taken, the schedule containing only seven questions, all of which were in relation to population.

II. *Agriculture*.—The value of agriculture as a suitable subject for census investigation was first recognized in 1821, when queries concerning the amount of improved land, number of neat cattle, horses, and sheep, were added to the list. But not until 1845, however, was any extended information from this source gathered. At that date thirty-six queries, covering acreage and amount of crops, amount of live stock, and dairy products, were added to the census, and the number was constantly increased until 1875.

III-V. *Manufactures, Trade, and Commerce*.—The census of 1821 introduced inquiries concerning production in factories and also concerning certain articles made in the home. The queries on the subject of domestic manufactures, however, were in 1855 appended to the agricultural schedule. Previous to 1855 information concerning production in factories was confined to three subjects; namely, number of establishments, value of raw materials, value of manufactured articles. The form of the census in the earlier year was such that a specification of each industry sought for led to a multiplication of columns. Thus in 1845 forty-eight columns were required to obtain meager information from a few industries, whereas in 1855 only seventeen query columns were used to gather information of much wider scope from all industries.

Beginning in 1845, questions concerning the number of hotels, retail and wholesale stores and groceries, were inserted in the census. In 1865 they were omitted, probably on account of the large number of extra queries which were inserted at that time concerning the soldiers and sailors of the Civil War.

Information concerning newspapers and periodicals was also sought in 1855, and treated quite fully. Later simply the name of the periodical and its circulation were reported.

VI. *Religious and Social Organizations.*—The origin of queries relating to churches dates back to 1845. This included only regular churches, no account being taken of those societies worshipping in private houses or school-houses.

A blank calling for information in regard to school-houses was inserted in the census of 1855, but was afterward discontinued. The questions were as follows: Number of district; Material of school-house; Condition; Value.

Information regarding literary, charitable, and benevolent institutions, was also required in 1855, but by 1875 only two questions were asked. At the latter date, however, the name, number of volumes, and value of real estate of public libraries were required.

VII. *Defective Classes.*—Since 1825 special care has been exercised by the State of New York to obtain full information concerning the physically and mentally defective. In several censuses special schedules for the deaf and dumb, blind, insane, and idiotic, were used.

VIII. *Vital Statistics.*—The importance of this branch of inquiry was recognized in the census of 1825, when items calling for information concerning marriages, births, and deaths were inserted, and have since that time been an important part of census inquiry.

Miscellaneous.—In the census of 1865 there was naturally a large number of questions concerning those who had served or were serving as soldiers or sailors in the Civil War. Schedule III, relating to "officers and enlisted men now in the mili-

tary or naval service of the United States," consisted of fourteen queries concerning location, rank, and length of service. Schedule IV related to "officers and enlisted men *who have been* in the military or naval service of the United States in the present war." It was composed of nineteen queries concerning rank, length of service, and injuries received. Schedule VII, "Deaths of officers and enlisted men," was made up of thirty-eight queries concerning the military and civil condition and cause of death of the deceased.

Finally there was appended to each of the censuses a blank for remarks of various sorts and estimates concerning wages, etc. In 1845 an estimate of the number of persons who were either farmers, merchants, manufacturers, mechanics, attorneys, clergymen, or physicians, was called for. The following table shows the nature of the information gathered:—

Subject.	1855	1865	1875
The harvest, causes of failure and relative yield	X	X	X
Domestic animals, number of, in cities	—	X	X
Mortality, causes of any epidemic	—	X	X
Influence of the war	—	X	—
Wages, estimate of, by occupations	—	—	X

GENERAL VIEW OF THE NUMBER OF QUERIES MADE AT EACH
STATE CENSUS.

	1795	1801	1807	1814	1821	1825	1835	1845	1855	1865	1875	1892
1. Population.	4	5	4	13	5	18	18	32	20	22	21	7
2. Agriculture	—	—	—	—	4	5	4	36	85	123	118	—
3. Manufactures:												
Domestic	—	—	—	—	3	3	3	3	7	7	7	—
Factories	—	—	—	—	10	12	43	46	17	16	20	—
4. Trade and commerce	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	—	4	—
5. Newspapers and periodicals	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	2	2	—
6. Associations:												
Churches	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	8	8	8	—
Literary, charitable, and benevolent associations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	6	2	—
7. Defective classes	—	—	—	—	—	28	28	27	16	16	16	—
8. Vital statistics :												
Marriages	—	—	—	—	—	*	*	*	6	12	12	—
Deaths	—	—	—	—	—	*	*	*	8	10	10	—
Participants in Civil War	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	75	—	—

* In 1825, 1835, and 1845, queries under this classification were on the population schedule.

I. POPULATION.

(A) *The Period 1795-1845.*

	1795	1801	1807	1814	1821	1825	1835	1845
Name of head of family	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Number of males	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1
Number of females	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1
Number of males subject to military duty	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1
Number of electors	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1
Electors possessed of freeholds of the value of £100	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	-
Electors possessed of freeholds of the value of £20 and under £100 . .	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	-
Electors not possessed of freeholds, but renting tenements of the yearly value of 40s.	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	-
Electors who formerly paid taxes. . .	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Electors who were freemen on the fourteenth day of October, 1775 . . .	-	1	-	1*	-	-	-	-
Age:								
Males under 18 (free white) . . .	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Males 18-45 " " . . .	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Males 45+ " " . . .	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Children 5-16 " " . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Females under 16 " " . . .	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Females 18-45 " " . . .	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Females 45+ " " . . .	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
All other free persons	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Aliens	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1
Paupers	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1
Slaves	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Negroes not taxed	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1
Negroes taxed	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1
Negroes, voters	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1
Married females under 45	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1
Unmarried females, 16-45 years . .	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1
Unmarried females under 16 years . .	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1
Marriages	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1
Births	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	2
Deaths	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	2
Birthplace	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
Children attending schools and colleges (number of)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5

(B) 1855-1892.

	1855	1865	1875	1892
Dwelling-houses:				
Number in order of visitation	1	1	1	-
Of what material built	1	1	1	-
Value	1	1	1	-
Families:				
Number in order of visitation	1	1	1	-

*Columns of original returns are blank at this date.

(B) 1885-1892—(continued).

	1855	1865	1875	1892
Name of each person	1	1	1	1
Age	1	1	1	1
Sex	1	1	1	1
Color:				
White, black, mulatto, or Indian	—	—	1	1
White, black, or mulatto	1	1	—	—
Relationship to head of family	1	1	1	—
Place of birth (State or country)	1	1	1	1
Conjugal condition:				
* Married	1	1	1	—
† Widowed	1	1	1	—
Single	—	1	1	—
Profession, trade, or occupation of each	1	1	1	—
Place of employment	—	1	1	—
Citizenship :				
Native	1	1	1	—
Naturalized	1	1	1	1
Aliens	1	1	1	—
Owner of land	1	1	1	—
Illiterate:				
Over 21 and not able to read or write	1	1	1	—
Physical and mental disabilities:				
Deaf, dumb, blind, insane, or idiotic	1	1	1	—
Colored persons not taxed	1	1	—	—
Occupation	—	—	—	1

II. AGRICULTURE.

(A) 1795-1845.

	1795	1801	1807	1814	1821	1825	1835	1845
Acres of improved land	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1
Acres under cultivation and quantity raised in pre- ceding year of:								
Barley	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Peas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Beans	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Buckwheat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Turnips	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Potatoes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Flax	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Wheat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Corn	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Rye	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Oats	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Neat cattle	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	2
Milch cows	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Butter and cheese	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Horses	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1
Sheep	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	5
Hogs	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1

* In 1865 number of children and number of times married.

† Years resident in town in 1855.

II. AGRICULTURE—(continued).

(B) 1855-1875.

	1855	1865	1875
Name of owner, agent, or manager of farm	1	1	1
Acres of land:			
Improved	1	1	1
Unimproved	1	1	1
In wood and timber	—	—	1
Cash value:			
Of farms	1	1	1
Of farm buildings other than dwellings	—	—	1
Of stock	1	1	1
Of tools and implements	1	1	1
Of gross sales from farms in 1874.	—	—	1
Acres ploughed:			
Previous year	1	1	1
Census year	—	1	1
Acres in fallow	1	2	—
Grass lands	4	6	6
Cereals:			
Spring wheat	2	3	3
Winter wheat	2	3	3
Oats	2	3	3
Winter rye	2	3	3
Spring barley	2	3	3
Buckwheat	2	3	3
Indian corn	2	6	6
Potatoes	2	3	3
Peas	2	3	3
Beans	2	3	3
Root crops	2	3	3
Hemp	2	3	—
Flax	3	4	4
Hops	2	3	3
Tobacco	2	3	3
Market gardens	2	3	3
Orchards	2	3	4
Maple sugar	2	2	2
Grapes	1	1	2
Honey and wax	2	2	1
Cocoons	1	1	—
Unenumerated articles of farm produce	3	3	3
Neat cattle	5	5	5
Milch cows	1	2	5
Butter, cheese, and milk	4	9	3
Horses	1	3	4
Mules	1	1	—
Swine	2	4	4
Sheep.	3	8	8
Poultry	2	3	3
Manures	3	1	1
* Domestic manufactures	7	7	7

* Also in next table.

III. MANUFACTURES.

(A) Domestic Manufactures.

	1821	1825	1835	1845	1855	1865	1875
No. of yards of fulled cloth	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Number of yards of flannel or woollen cloth	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Number of yards of linen cloth.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Number of yards of cotton or mixed cloths	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
Other domestic manufactures	—	—	—	—	3	3	3

(B) Factories. 1795-1845.

	1795	1801	1807	1814	1821	1825	1835	1845
Number, value of raw materials, and value of manufactured articles in:								
Grist-mills.	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	2
Saw-mills	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	2
Oil-mills	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	2
Fulling-mills	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	2
Carding machines	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	2
Cotton and woollen factories	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
Cotton factories	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	3
Woollen factories.	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	4
Iron-works	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	2
Trip-hammers	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	2
Distilleries	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	2
Asheries	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	2
Glass factories	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Rope factories	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Chair cable factories	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Oil-cloth factories	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Dyeing and printing factories	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Clover mills	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Paper mills	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Tanneries	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Breweries	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Silk	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3

(C) Factories. 1855-1875.

	1855	1865	1875
Name of corporation, company, or individual	1	1	1
Kind of goods manufactured.	1	1	1
Capital:			
In real estate	1	1	1
In tools and machinery	1	1	1
Raw materials:			
Quantity	1	1	1
Kind	1	1	1
Value	1	1	1
Annual product:			
Quantity	1	1	1
Kind	1	1	1
Value	1	1	1
Motive power used:			
Kind	1	1	1
Horse power	—	—	1

(C) *Factories.* 1855-1875—(continued).

	1855	1865	1875
Number of persons employed:			
Adult men	1	1	1
Adult women	1	1	1
Male children under 18	1	—	1
Female children under 18	1	—	1
Male children under 16	—	1	—
Female children under 16	—	1	—
Average monthly wages exclusive of board:			
Men	1	1	1
Women	1	1	1
Boys under 18	—	—	1
Girls under 18	—	—	1

IV TRADE AND COMMERCE.

	1845	1855	1865	1875
Number of hotels, inns, and taverns in district	1	1	—	1
Number of wholesale stores in district	1	1	—	1
Number of retail stores in district	1	1	—	1
Number of groceries in district	1	1	—	1

V. NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

	1855	1865	1875
Name of periodical	1	1	1
Name of editors and publishers	1	—	—
Object	1	—	—
Date of establishment	1	—	—
Subscription price	1	—	—
Circulation	1	1	1
Intervals of publication	1	—	—

VI. RELIGIOUS AND PHILANTHROPIC ASSOCIATIONS.

(A) *Churches.*

	1845	1855	1865	1875
Name of society	—	1	1	1
Denomination	1	1	1	1
Value of church and lot	1	1	1	1
Value of other real estate	1	1	1	1
Seating capacity	—	1	1	1
Usual attendance	—	1	1	1
Number of members or communicants	—	1	1	1
Salary of clergy exclusive of real estate	1	1	1	1

(B) *Literary, Charitable, and Benevolent Institutions.*

	1855	1865	1875
Name of society	1	1	1
Purpose	1	1	—
Value of real estate	1	1	1
When founded	—	1	—
Incorporated	—	1	—
Unincorporated	—	1	—

VII. DEFECTIVE CLASSES.

	1825	1835	1845	1855	1865	1875
Deaf and dumb	7	7	6	16	16	16
Blind	7	7	7			
Insane	7	7	6			
Idiotic	7	7	8			

* VIII. VITAL STATISTICS. 1855-1875.

(A) *Marriages.*

	1855	1865	1875
Husband:			
Name	—	1	1
Age	1	1	1
Previous civil condition	1	1	1
Wife:			
Name	—	1	1
Age	1	1	1
Previous civil condition	1	1	1
Date of marriage:			
Month	1	1	1
Day	—	1	1
Name of city or town where marriage occurred.	1	1	1
How solemnized:			
By a clergyman	—	1	1
By a civil magistrate	—	1	1
By declaration before witnesses	—	1	1

(B) *Deaths.*

	1855	1865	1875
Name of deceased	—	1	1
Age	1	1	1
Sex	1	1	1
Color	1	1	1
Civil condition	1	1	1
Date of death:			
Month	1	1	1
Day			
Native of State or county	1	1	1
Trade or occupation	1	1	1
Disease or cause of death	1	1	1

* In 1825, 1835, and 1845 queries under this classification were on the population schedule.

III. Bibliography and Condition of Census Records.

There are preserved in the New York State Library the original returns of enumerators which have names of heads of families* for the years 1801, 1807, 1814, and 1821. Unfortunately, the original returns for 1825, 1835, and 1845, on which names appear, have been lost. There are now deposited in the office of the Secretary of State, however, the original summaries which were made from these returns.

The original enumerators' schedules for 1855, 1865, 1875, and 1892, are complete in the State Library, as well as the New York State schedules of the Federal Censuses of 1860, 1870, and 1880.

CENSUS OF 1795.

Summary of Enumerators' Schedules in Manuscript. (Not published.)

CENSUS OF 1801.

Summary of Enumerators' Schedules in Manuscript. (Not published.)

CENSUS OF 1807.

Summary of Enumerators' Schedules in Manuscript. (Not published.)

CENSUS OF 1814.

Census of Electors and Other Inhabitants taken 1814. Albany, 1815. 40 pp.

CENSUS OF 1821.

Census of Electors and Other Inhabitants (manuscript). (Not published.)

CENSUS OF 1825.

Census of the State of New York for the Years 1825 and 1830. Albany, 1831. 15 pp.

CENSUS OF 1835.

Census of the State of New York for 1835; containing an enumeration of the inhabitants of the State, with other statistical information. Albany, 1836. 55 pp.

* A catalogue of census documents published by the Secretary of State erroneously states that the names are not given in censuses of 1807, 1814, and 1821.

CENSUS OF 1845.

Census of the State of New York for 1845; containing an enumeration of the inhabitants of the State, with other statistical information. Albany, 1846. (Pages not numbered.)

CENSUS OF 1855.

Preliminary Report on the Census of the State of New York for 1855. Albany, 1856. 46 pp.

Census of the State of New York for 1855. . . . Prepared from the original returns by F. B. Hough. 66+526 pp. Albany, 1857.

*Instructions for taking the Census of the State of New York.**

CENSUS OF 1865.

Communication in Relation to the State Census of 1865. Albany, 1865. 5 pp.

Instructions for taking the Census of the State of New York in . . . 1865, . . . with the Laws relating to the same. Albany, 1865. 56 pp.

Preliminary Report, prepared under the Direction of the Secretary of State. Albany, 1866. 51 pp.

Census of the State of New York for 1865. . . . Prepared from the original returns by F. B. Hough. 126+743 pp. Albany, 1867.

CENSUS OF 1875.

Instructions for taking the Census of the State of New York, in . . . 1875; . . . together with the Laws relating thereto. Albany, 1875. 72 pp.

Census showing the Population of the State, . . . 1875, with Comparative Periods. Albany, 1875. 34 pp.

Communication, . . . showing the Population, Aliens, Voters, Native and Naturalized, in each Election District of the City of New York. Albany, 1876. 18 pp.

Preliminary Report as to Population. Albany, 1876. 97 pp.

Communication relative to the Preparation of the Census Report. Albany, 1877. 11 pp.

Census of the State of New York for 1875. Compiled from the original returns by C. W. Seaton. 34+465 pp. Albany, 1877.

OTHER CENSUS DOCUMENTS.

Communication relative to the Census of 1885. In reply to a resolution of the Senate. Albany, 1885. 19 pp.

*There is no copy of this document in the State Library, but there can be no doubt of the existence of such a volume, as Dr. Hough quotes freely from it in the introduction to the census of 1855.